REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,462.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship RAGDAD, 1,800 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 11	Leave Tuticorin	Jan. 19
„ Ratnagherry	„ 12	„ Colombo	„ 20
„ Vingorla	„ 12	„ Galle	„ 21
„ Carwar	„ 13	„ Negapatam	„ 24
„ Goa	„ 13	„ Madras	„ 26
„ Mangalore	„ 14	„ Coconada	„ 28
„ Cannanore	„ 15	„ Visagapatam	„ 29
„ Tellicherry	„ 15	„ Bimlipatam	„ 29
„ Calicut	„ 16	„ Gopalpore	„ 31
„ Beypore	„ 16	„ False Point	„ 31
„ Cochin	„ 17		Feb.
„ Alleppy	„ 17	Arrive CALCUTTA	„ 2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUDR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at 5 noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1873. 17	Leave BUSHIRE	Feb. 1873. 5
„ Kurrachee	„ 21	„ Fao	„ 5
„ Guadur	„ 22	„ Bushire	„ 7
„ Muscat	„ 24	„ Bahrein	„ 7
„ Bunder Abbas	„ 26	„ Linga	„ 12
„ Linga	„ 28	„ Bunder Abbas	„ 14
„ Bushire	„ 31	„ Muscat	„ 16
	Feb. 1873.	„ Guadur	„ 18
„ Fao	„ 1	„ Kurrachee	„ 21
Arrive BUSHIRE	„ 2	„ BOMBAY	„ 24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the fortnightly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 29TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	6
Port Said	38	22	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (each shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH PROXIMO.

THE new and powerful Steamship ST. OLAF, Captain Hille, 1,935 Tons register, and highest class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30
1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on Application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

or to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 10	1 2	0 12	0 10
Second Class	1 0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	1 0	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 7 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriage	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents to :—

PURDO ONUJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DUNKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Panish, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 16th January 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th December 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander R. Gavin, as an Extra Steamer to Zanzibar, on SATURDAY, 25th January, at 4 P.M. She will call at Kurrachee, Muscat, and Aden, leaving the latter Port for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 14th February.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer

"MALAGA"

will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2 th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

Passage Money, Exclusive of Liquors,

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MALAGA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S.S. Malaga.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Cruets and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

ON THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clo k P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40—

10 cases T. Red Prints, 2 cases Madras Handkerchiefs, 1 case Net, 2 cases Sarries, 10 cases Eau de Cologne, 1 case Flannel, 1 case Woollen Cloth, 200 cwts Oil Paints of different colours, 1 case Gilt Frames.

On account and at the risk of Madhowjee Girdhur—

1 case Sarries.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Jaconnets.
7 „ Shirtings.
3 „ T. Cloths.
5 Cases Coloured Prints.
An Invoice of Fancy Gilted Bohemian Glassware.
On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Sulloobhoy—
A 5—634—1. 1 Case of assorted Hardware.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HILLY GROUND, SITUATE AT WORLEE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the under mentioned hilly ground, at their Auction Rooms, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort :—

All that piece or parcel of Pen-ion Tax Land or Ground, situate at Worlee, containing some trees, a dilapidated building about 3,880 square yards, and bounded as Follows :—

On or towards the East by the house of Ramchunder Bhimajee, partly by the ground of Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, and partly by the ground of Damodar Ballajee and Wirjee Road, on or towards the West by the ground of Wamon Sudda-wjee, on or towards the South by the ground of Dr. Miller, and on or towards the North by the ground of Wamon Suddawajee and Dwoder Ballajee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder and Mazagon Darookhana :—

About 200 Tons first class Teak Squares,
„ 200 Tons second class Teak Squares,
„ 50 Tons Teak Scantlings,

in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 610 of 1872.

KRISHNABAI, wife of PURSHOTUM KUTCHRA, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevee, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

DYALL TRICUMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Kalbadevee, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, and JIWUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant .....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 6th day of December instant in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Defendants :—

10 bales of Ahmedabad saries, &c., and 100 country saries, and it was ordered that the Defendant Dyall Tricumjee should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,708-10-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit, when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 9th December 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Plaintiff's Attornies.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer Timor, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY, and having a Deck Saloon has very superior accommodation for twenty-six passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....Rs. 300
To Liverpool.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 8TH JAN. 1873.

The Favourite Hindustanee Play of

NOORJEHAN.

Box, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 1-8 ; Gallery, Re. 1 ; Pit, 8 Annas.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre and of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH JANUARY.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL.

LONDON CONCERT COMPANY, AIDED BY JOHN EDWARDS, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.

NEW ACTS, NEW DANCES, NEW SKETCHES, Etc.

THE SISTERS FORD, IN THEIR GRACEFUL TERPSICHOREAN SPECIALITIES.

JOHN EDWARDS and J. COLLINS, COMEDIANS, IN NOVELTIES.

Miss LOUISE ROWLAND, (IN CHARACTERISTIC GEMS).

POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Annas 8.

FAMILY TICKETS TO ADMIT THREE, Rs. 7.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE BAL MASQUE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS FOR WHEELS") will be received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 22nd instant, for PURCHASE of about 350 Wagon Wheels, 3 ft. diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 8th January 1873.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company was HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Marine Street, on SATURDAY, the 4th January 1873, for the purpose of confirming Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 17th December last. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously confirmed, viz. :—

1st—That the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under Act 10 of 1866, and to be called the Nicol Press Company, Limited, with a Capital of Rs. 2,000 each, all the property, movable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, and effects (but exclusive of the cash in hand, outstanding debts, and liabilities) of the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid, the sum of Rs. one lac in Cash and 200 shares fully paid up in the said Nicol Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share in the said Nicol Press Company, Limited, for each and every Share held by him in the said Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

3rd—That Liquidators are appointed with a remuneration of Rs. 250 in all.

4th—That all powers given by Section 174 of Act 10 of 1866 be conferred upon the Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

Bombay, 7th January 1873.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RATE FOR LUGGAGE.

IT is hereby notified that the RATE for the conveyance of the chargeable portion of a PASSENGER'S LUGGAGE is raised to TWO PIES per maund per mile.

CECIL STEPHENSON.

Calcutta, 3rd January 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of BILLS, payable on demand, on the Treasury of Akola (West Berar) will be received by the Undersigned until noon of FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

Available amount about 10 Lacs of Rupees.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of ROAD METAL to be delivered at the different Depots of the Municipality, on or before the 11th instant.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Ex. Engr., Municipality.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

THE ONLY LAW JOURNAL IN INDIA.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS.—Shortly after delivery.—See Madras Jurist.

HIGH COURT REPORTS, Calcutta.—Specially it ported for the Madras Jurist.

HIGH COURT REPORTS, Bombay.—Selected.—See Madras Jurist.

HIGH COURT REPORTS, N. W. Provinces.—Selected.—See Madras Jurist.

HIGH COURT REPORTS, Madras.—Authorised.—See Madras Jurist.

SMALL CAUSE COURT REFERENCES.—Specially Reported.—See Madras Jurist.

ENGLISH CASES.—(Civil and Criminal).—Spec ally Reported for the Madras Jurist.

LEGAL ECHOES from England.—By a Barrister—See Madras Jurist.

LEADING ARTICLES.—By Editor and Staff—See Madras Jurist.

CORRESPONDENCE.—On Legal Subjects.—See Madras Jurist.

ALTOGETHER it seems to be an admirable LEGAL JOURNAL.—"Pioneer."

SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 20 ; Per Annum :—Cash

AGENTS.
Mr. C. Foster, East India Press, Madras.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

IT is proposed to have a RUGBY DINNER on the 19TH of FEBRUARY next. Applications for Tickets should be sent to the Undersigned, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 15. Mr. R. BRANSON has kindly offered the loan of his Bungalow on Cumballa Hill for the occasion. "Calling over" will be at 7-30 P.M. "Locking up" at 2 A.M. All old Rugbeians in the Presidency who don't answer their names will have to keep Goal at the next Bombay Big side.

REG. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone Circle.

BASS' BEER, in 18 Gallon Casks. A small shipment just arrived, very suitable for CLUBS and MESSES.—Apply to

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

SHORTLY EXPECTED PER S.S. "COMO."

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LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, Rs. 4-8 to 14-8.

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MERINO HOSE, Ladies' & Children's.

WOOL POPLINS, Rs. 1-2 per yard. Blue. Claret. Slate. Violet. Black.

FRENCH REPPS, Rs. 18 full dress. Blue Claret. Slate. Navy.

LOUISE TWILLS, Re. 1 per yard. Violet. Brown. Navy. Prune.

CLOTH JACKETS. Trimmed with Fur, Rs. 14-8.

VELVETEEN CARICK CAPES Rs. 18-8 to 28-8.

VELVET VELVETEENS Rs. 2-4 to 2-12 per yard.

ARCTIC DOWN SKIRTS, Rs. 9 each.

SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS, Rs. 17-8 each.

Just Published, Price Re. 1.

INDIAN MISSIONS. A LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Mr. DARWIN'S NEW WORK,

THE Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, by Chas Darwin, F.R.S., &c., with Photographic and other Illustrations .....Rs. 7-8-0

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GOODEVE'S Hints for the Management of Children in India. New edition. Edited by Dr. Ewart, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta .....Rs. 3-8-0

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ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

being completed, they are now in a position, from the great increase of space, to devote special attention to the

DEPARTMENT FOR TAILORING.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaus	}	12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0		Best Solid Leather		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knots, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8		Extra Size do.		75 0	Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0		Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0	Linen do.	6 0
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8	Courier Bags		6 12	Cotton Sox	„ 0 8
Oxford Shirts	„	36 0	Money Belts		6 8	Warm Merino	„ 1 8
White do	„	22 8	Sovereign Boxes		8 8		
Best Printed	„	22 8	Soiled Linen Bags		4 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	4 12 to 18 0
Best Flannel	„	49 0	Sponge Bags		4 12		
Silk and Wool	„	52 0	Sponges (large)		2 0	Umbrellas with Covers	3 8 to 9 0
Under Vests	„	14 0 to 31 0	Soiled Brushes		3 8		
Do. Pants	„	26 0 to 31 0	Air Pillows		1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 0 to 13 8
Towels		4 12	Travelling Pillows	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colabas, Mofussil Press, and Treacher's shares at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,50,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ext. Issue	225½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	200
40,000	2211	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
27,500	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-12	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£25	196-51	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,480
9,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	15c.o.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	300
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,650
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,010
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	920 nl.
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
250	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,800
200	2,000	1,200	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	935
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Franc. Press Co	700
2	6,000	6,000	220 p.c.	Hydr ulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	900
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	510
160	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	575
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
504	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,670
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,800
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,075
00	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,905
50,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155d.
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	430
2,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10¾
London Bank	4 months' sight	Rs. 11 3-16 to 7/16
Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16
Do.	Credits 3 Do.	Rs. 11 7/16 to Rs. 11 9-16
Do.	do. 4 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16
Do.	Documents 3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/8d.
Do.	do. 4 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	1-06
Do.	20 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-5 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 19 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
Four & half per cent,	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has occurred almost no change in the state of the market.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30	yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	4	6 to Rs.	4 5 6
,,	,,	40	,,	30 ,,	,, 4	13	0 to ,,	4 14 6
,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,, 5	11	0 to ,,	5 12 0
,,	,,	45	,,	9 ,,	,, 5	2	0 to ,,	5 2 6

The aforementioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	32	yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	4	6
500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,,	4	5	0
750 ,, ,,	,, (fine 43	32	,,	6 ,,	,,	4	8	6
1,500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,,	4	13	0
1,000 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,,	5	11	0
1,000 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,,	4	14	0
500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	32 ,,	,,	5	14	0
1,250 ,, ,,	,,	45	,,	9 ,,	,,	6	9	0
2,000 ,, ,,	,,	40	,,	36 ,,	,,	4	10	0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet, our closing quotations being as follows :—

New Comrawuttee	at Rs. 247 to Rs. 248
,, Akola	at ,, 252 to ,, 253
,, Broach M. G.	at ,, 271 to ,, 272
,, Hingunghaut	at ,, 295
,, Dholleras	at ,, 238 to ,, 239

The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Old Dholleras (Ready)	at Rs. 202½
100 ,, New Khandeish ,,	,, ,, 244
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 246

YARNS.

4,830 lbs. Water No. 40 ..... at 14½ as. per lb.

METALS.

930 cwts. Copper Braziers	at Rs. 55 per cwt.
300 ,, Spelter, English	at Rs. 10½ ,, ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th January, 6-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 7th January, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th January, 12-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th January, 2-19 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 37 minutes.

Via Suez, 7th January, 12 Noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 7th January, 5-35 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 14 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 7th January, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 23	0 34
,, Kurrachee	2 45	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th January, 1-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th January, 2-16 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th January, 8-25 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Ven'ce	£3 5s.	Jan. 6 Feb. 3 Mch. 4.
Trieste	£3 5s.	
Liverpool	£3 10s.	
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
,, Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	H. M. S. Magpie	Daughty	Persian Gulf.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Aden, Dec. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Bothnia (s)	Rhode	Liverpool.
7	Mahableshwar	Hackett	London via Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Dunkeld, Follet, to Calcutta.

Ship Roumania, Thomas, to London via Madras.

The steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ZANZIBAR.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25 Chaskar, from Salem.
26 Suaheli, from Hamburg.
Nov. 8 Louis, from Nose-bé.
24 H. M.'s ship Wolverine, from Majunga.
27 Suaheli, from Brava.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26 Essex, for Muscat.
26 Nubis, for the Somali Coast.
28 S. S. Africa, for Nose-bé.
Nov. 1 Chaskar, for Bombay.
8 Suaheli for Brava.
30 H. M.'s ship Wolverine, for Seychelles and Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 11 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 1 case gilt moulding, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee; 8 cases oilmanstores, Allibhoy Goolamkoosein.

St. Olaf, s, 6 cases champagne, B. M. Punthuky; 50 cases sulphuric acid, S. J. de Souza; 25 drums turpentine, Abhoolhoosein Tyebjee; 2 cases gold thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 400 barrels cement, Ibhicoo Sazba & Co.; 2 cases glassware, N. V. Carranee & Co.

Walamo, s, 5 cases books and papers, Surufally Moosabhoy; 10 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

Oscar, s, 49 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Ægean, s, 100 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 1 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 31 bales coir yarn, Bhuwan Jewraz; 43 packages madder root, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 39 bales cotton, Kinitray Dhunomull; 261 bales hemp, Lalljee Manockchund; 80 bags Colombo roots, S. Salimahomed & Co.

Una, s, 160 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 60 bales cotton, Henry Doda & Co.; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 91 bales cotton, Dyall Ruttonsey.

St. Olaf, s, 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 50 cases hingda, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 201 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 54 bales cotton, Nensookh Sobharam; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Varjee; 45 bales cotton, Surit Salley Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Narrondass Pursotumdass.

Mirzapore, s, 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 75 bales cotton, Tricumjee Nundass.

Dreadnought, 7 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore, s, 56 cases oilbanum, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 7 packages hides, Ruzubally Allibuza; 18 bundles hides, Faizullabhoy Cassumbhoy; 86 packages coffee, Hajee Hoosen Hajee Abdoolrehim; 83 cases chundroos, Khakeebhoy Nansee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 76 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche, & Co.

Memfi, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore, s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi, s, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

Mirzapore, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore, s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, s, 180 cwts. sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 80 cwts. sandalwood, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co, 28 bales cotton, Lodha Dowjee; 38 packages oilbanum, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 54 bales cotton, Sowram Koosalchund; 100 bundles sharkins, Gowabhoy Samjee; 53 bales cotton, Nursee Keswojee and Co.; 7 cases fishmaws and 2 cases sharkins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 18 packages oilbanum, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 2 cases sharkins and 7 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 3 cases sharkins and 81 packages fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Bowjee; 60 bales cotton, H. Jan Mamed Abdool Khaluk; 2 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolal; 21 bales cotton, Mohundall Malloo; 256 bundles sharkins, Faizulla Khakey; 234 bundles sharkins, Khulfan Abdool; 245 bundles sharkins, Allana Munjee and Co; 58 bundles fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Australia (s), 21 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long th. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

December and January.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky by the Modified Temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		o	o		
30	29·876	74·2	66·2	61·8	·666	0·3	83·4	67·2	NNE, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.	197
31	·842	74·2	66·1	61·7	·662	0·0	82·9	67·5	NNE, E, ENE, NW, WNW, NNW, N, NE.	173
1	·741	76·8	67·5	62·6	·630	0·4	83·6	69·1	NE, E, WSW, W, WNW, NNW, NE.	182
2	·867	76·7	68·2	63·9	·669	0·0	82·2	69·0	E, ESE, E, ESE, SSE, WNW, NE, E.	175
3	·862	75·9	68·9	65·5	·714	0·2	80·7	69·2	ENE, NNE, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	195
4	·893	75·3	68·5	65·3	·715	0·0	79·9	69·1	NNE, N, NNE, NNW, N.	335

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Mathew, Major, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from Europe.

JANUARY 6.

Mayer, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, from Kamptee.

Warning, Captain, D. A. A. General for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 5.

Forrest, Lieutenant, 37th Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, to Beypore.

Mathew, Major, Royal Engineers, to join, to Poona.

Echalaz, Captain, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to join, to Dcolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. S. Jarrett, Sec. Board of Examiners, has obtained privilege leave of absence for a period of three months, with effect from the 18th prox.

Lt. Col E. St. George, Asst. Sec. to the Gov. of India, is appointed to officiate as Sec. to the Board of Examiners, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Capt. H. S. Jarrett, or until further orders.

Mr. N. Obin Chandra Banerjea, Extra Asst. Comm. in the Central Provinces, has obtained furlough for one year from the 20th inst. or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Hon. H. V. Bayley, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months in lieu of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 2201, dated the 25th ult.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Lt. Col. G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, N. W. Provinces, and offg. Inspr Genl. of Forests, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st class of Conservators, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1872.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Asst. Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is posted to the Survey Branch of the Forest Dept., under the orders of Captain F. Bailey, R. E., Supt. of Forest Surveys and Working Plans.

Mr. M. J. Slym, Dy. Conservator of Forests in British Burma, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Dy. Conservators, with effect from the 2nd Jan. 1873.

Capt. H. C. T. Jarrett, Dy Conservator of Forests in Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Dy Conservators, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1873.

Mr. G. Dobbie, Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Asst. Supts., with effect from the 1st June 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. C. Wodehouse, Bombay S. C., Ag. Cant. Mag. at Secunderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Major F. P. Luard, 3rd Asst. to the Agent of the Govr. Genl. for Central India, is granted substantiary leave for thirty days, from the 16th Dec. 1872, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a medical board, preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major J.T. Bunsby, Offg. Dy. Commr. of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 3rd Oct. last :—

Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr. C. Hordern, Asst. Commr., 1st class, to officiate as Dy Commr., 2nd class.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, Asst. Commr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Asst. Commr., 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

The undermentioned officers of the Hyderabad Commission have passed the prescribed examination as noted below :—

HIGHER STANDARD.

In Law and Procedure.

H. B. Knowlys, Esq., Asst. Commr., 3rd class.

Captain Thompsod (has still to appear in Mahratta for the Higher Standard), Offg. Asst. Commr., 3rd class.

LOWER STANDARD.

In Mahratta.

H. B. Knowlys, Esq., Asst. Commr., 3rd class.

A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Offg. Asst. Commr., 3rd class.

With reference to Notification No. 2455 G of the 12th Dec. 1872, Col. J. A. Wright, Cant. Mag. at Morar, will officiate as Political Agent at Gwalior, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Major Impey.

Col. Wright assumed charge of the Gwalior Agency on the afternoon of the 30th Nov. 1872.

With reference to Notification No. 2455G of the 12th Dec. 1872, the following temporary transfers are made :—

Major C. K. M. Walker, Political Agent, from the Eastern States of Rajpootana to Marwar and Jeysulmere.

Capt. E. R. C Bradford, Political Agent, from Baghelcund (Rewah) to the Eastern States of Rajpootana.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Barnes joined the office of the Acct. Genl, N.W. Provinces, on the forenoon of the 14th Nov. 1872.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 26 of the "Court Fees Act, 1870," the Gov. Genl in Council is pleased to direct, that on and after 1st Feb. 1873, the use of impressed stamps in Mysore for the purpose of denoting fees chargeable under the said Act shall be discontinued, and that on and after the said date such fees shall be denoted by Mysore Court Fees Adhesive Stamps only.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Act XVIII of 1870, the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to exempt wheat exported from British India from the duties of customs to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, with effect from this date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John Goodeve Barlow, of the late 54th Reg. of Nat. Inf., is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd Sept. 1871, H. E. the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the supply of enamelled ware as an article of Camp equipment for hospitals, to be issued only in replacement of lost or destroyed articles of crockery now in use.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt. Col., Bt. Col., George Strangways, of Inf., for two years.

Major Charles Frederick Packe of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, 3rd Ben. Cav., for two years.

The following military letter, from the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 226. London, 4th December 1872.

To H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. Genl. of of India in Council.

MY LORD,

PARA. 1.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty, viz. :—

Cols. H. W. H. Coxe, C. Dumbleton, S. F. Macmullen, and W. Fullerton.

Lt. Cols. C. L. Brown, H. P. Babbage, M. Hunter, F. W. Peile, R. E., G. B. Fisher, J. K. Couper, C. J. Godby, G. M. Battye, A. C. Plowden, P. Wheeler, J. B. Smyly, G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., P. H. P. Gill, and H. N. Hodgson.

Major W. Jackson, H.M. 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regt., Major E. Godwin-Austen, E. P. Gurdon, J. V. Hunt, J. T. Harris, A. W. Montagu, A. R. D. Mackenzie, W. Musgrave, R. Y. Chambers, and J. B. Saunders.

Captains C. E. Schalch, F. M. Newbery, R. Beavan, W. M. Molyneux, F. C. W. Drummond, P. W. Smith, H. C. E. Ward, T. Dyrell, P. L. N. Cavagnari, C. T. Lane, H. W. Clarke, R. E., A. O. Cumberlege, J. N. Steel, A. Landon, A. F. P. Harcourt, J. H. Broome, G. Stewart, C. O.W. Apperley, and W. E. Forbes.

Lt. A. Conolly.

Surg.-Majors A. C. C. deRenzy and R. Cockburn.

Surgs. R. Bird, F. P. Bellew, G Henderson, J. J. Clarke, and C. Hatcell.

Condr. P. Carr.

Sub-Condrs. E. Gleeson and W. Arnold.

Asst. Apothy. D. Duffy.

Apothy. B. D. Logg.

2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Major Genl. W. T. Hughes, C. B., 6 months.

Major Genl. J. L. Vaughan, C. B., 1 year.

Col. B. R. Lloyd, 6 months.

Lt. Col. R. Stewart, 6 months.

Lt. Col. G. Delane, 6 months.

Lt. Col. H. P. Babbage, 2 months.

Major D. W. Wise, 4 months.

Major J. H. Tyler, 6 months.

Capt. C. H. Cantor, 3 months.

Capt. H. P. Peacock, 4 months.

Capt. A. P. Samuells, 1 year and 6 months.

Capt. G. R. Heaviside, 6 months.

Capt. A. F. Jones, 3 months.

Capt. H. B. Swiney, 6 months.

Capt. J. E. Waller, 6 months.

Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, 3 months.

Capt. W. M. Molyneux, 1 month.

Capt. G. R. Gibbs, 1 month.

Capt. G. Atkins, 6 months.

Lieut. S. A. Swinley, 3 months.

Surg. J. Duncan, 4 months.

Surg. C. Hatchell, 2 months.

Surg. Major J. Irving, 4 months.

Conductor J. H. Senior, 6 months.

3. With reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 25th July 1872, I have to inform you that the undermentioned officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in my despatch No. 120 of the 20th June 1872, para. 21, from the dates given :—

Lt. Col. J. P. Cambridge, 5th Dec. 1872.

Col. J. P. Clarkson 28th Oct. 1872.

Col. R. Ouseley, 21st Dec. 1872.

4. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Capt. B. H. Russell, 24th Oct. 1872.

Capt. E. H. Curtis, 8th Nov. 1872.

The undermentioned officers, having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 14th Aug. 1872, are permitted to proceed thither, with effect from the date of their embarkation :—

Lt. Col. S. C. D. Ryder, Ben. S. C.

Lt. Col. C. Andrews, Ben. S. C.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Confirming the regimental order issued to the 3rd Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 22th Oct. 1872, directing Capt. J. Jacoh, Offg. 2nd in Comd. to officiate as Comdt. ; Lt. F. T. Goad, Adj to officiate as 2nd in Comd; and Capt. A. R. Oakes, Offg. Wing Sub. to act, in addition, as Adjt, consequent on the departure to Bombay on preparatory leave of absence of Major Macquoid, Comdt., and directing Lt. F. T. Goad, Offg. 2nd in Comd., to assume command of the regiment during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Jacob.

With reference to the General Orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay, Nos. 812 and 825, dated, respectively, the 9th and 12th Dec. 1872, permitting Capt. John Francis Fit Gerald Cologan, of the Ben. S. C., and Capt. William Heathcote Unwin, of the Ben. S.C., 1st Wing Sub. 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Bat. Punjab Frontier Force), to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, these officers are granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, para. 69, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

BREVET.—To be Captain.

Lt. John Edward Paget Mosley, Ben. S. C., 29th Dec. 1872.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Major Frede ic Brine, of the Royal Engrs., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, D. P. W., Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H.E. the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd Squad. Officer and Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer, 5th Punjab Cav., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major E. P. W. Ripley, or until further orders.

Major J. J. Boswell, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comd. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. Tyndall, or until further orders.

Capt. G. N. Money, 2nd Wing Subn. and Offg. Comdt, 5th Punjab Inf., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, vice Major Boswell.

Capt. Money will continue officiating as Comdt. of the 5th Punjab Inf. until relieved by Capt. J. W. McQueen, Comdt. of the Corps.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Inf, and Offg. Comdt. 4th Inf., to be Comdt, vice Col. J. Cockburn Hood, who vacated, having exceeded the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Major B. R. Chambers, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Inf, to be Comdt, vice Lt. Col W. D. Hoste, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt. Col. Charles Matthew Longmore, of the Beng. S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, 26th (Punj) Regt of N. I, for one year.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ¼ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 ; *viâ* Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette

BOMBAY TO LAHORE.

NOTE: No. IV.

CAWNPORE.

A NAME that must ever remain hateful to the ear of an Englishman, engendering feelings of bitterness which will, I believe, take generations to extirpate from his breast. In the present day one cannot bring oneself to look on that town and on that sudder bazaar without the keenest disappointmen rising above all others, that where such an inhuman massacre of our innocent and helpless women and children took place, a single stone should have been allowed to rest upon another. The retribution might have undoubtedly fallen heavy on very many who were perhaps powerless in the hands of the vilest miscreant born in the present century; but I contend that History should have been able to record the terrible punishment that befel a place where such foul treachery was carried out, that the descendants of those who then inhabited that spot might have alone searched in the ground for the foundations of the dwellings whence the butchers went forth to do their deed. Had even Kaye been able, with all his ingenuity, to record that one effort—one appeal had been made by a portion of that large community to the cowardly butcher, the civilised world might have rejoiced the town was allowed to stand; but alas! sad to say, the keenest advocate of the Indian race cannot advance even that pretext. I believe when this generation has passed away, the impartial historians among whom the author already alluded to can never hope to find his name enrolled, will record with surprise and indignation that clemency and leniency saved a spot which should have been razed to the ground as a lesson for all ages to come, to the vast continent of Hindostan, whose inhabitants had for so long enjoyed the blessings of British rule.

[illegible], however, can visit that sad spot without feeling in a great measure intense satisfaction that every effort which Englishmen could devise, has been made to render the resting place of our murdered innocents as hallowed and as sacred as possible. A very beautiful tomb stands over the well, most elegant in design and structure, bearing the following touching inscription—" Sacred to the perpetual Memory of a great Company of Christian People, chiefly Women and Children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondapunt, of Bithoor and Cast, who threw the dying with the dead into the well below on the 15th day of July 1857." Near the well are two enclosed cemeteries (all of which have been consecrated), where repose the remains of many of those gallant fellows who fell in avenging the death of our countrymen. They are beautifully kept and tastefully laid out with the cypress, rose, and other trees. These again are surrounded by a vast garden of about, I should say, sixty acres in extent, all of which is also exquisitely laid out and kept with the greatest care, the whole surrounded by handsome iron railings, and there are two entrances by massive iron gates, which are closed at night. I heard so many names mentioned as having participated in laying out this hallowed garden, that I forbear naming the few I remember, lest I do injustice to others. It was a work of love performed by mourning Englishmen, and well indeed have they carried out their sad task.

The garden is in charge of the Judge of Cawnpore, and I am sure it will be pleasing to those who, as relations, mourn the loss of dear ones now resting there, to know that in no hands could it have been more safely entrusted. No pains are spared to preserve the sacredness of the grounds. As soon as a carriage enters the gate, at a walk only does it proceed. Not a dog is even allowed within the railings. No native is admitted (save those employed as gardeners) without a pass from the Judge; and he never grants one to a follower of either race who could have participated in those foul murders; and lastly, no native at all is ever allowed to enter within the precincts of the well enclosure.

I found different opinions existing on the question of having recorded the Nana's name in the inscription. Assuredly it was a point ably and carefully considered, and I am inclined to side with those who so recorded it; for as long as that tomb lasts, it holds up in execration the name of the inhuman miscreant who butchered the helpless innocents who repose beneath.

The Memorial Church, built on the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, will soon be completed. It is a building worthy of commemorating the sad fate of those who so gloriously fought and held their own against the countless myriads who sought their lives, and who would have been unconquerable, I believe, till succour might have reached them, but for the vilest act of treachery performed even by an Asiatic.

It may not be out of place to record here, that there seems to be little doubt that about six months ago the miscreant Nana died in Nepaul, inasmuch as about that time his widow distributed her hair among her various relatives, a certain sign that her infamous husband had departed this life. If this story is true, it is curious that it should not have been officially published, and again, if true, I cannot understand why our Government did not insist on his being surrendered, or have marched a force to bring him out dead or alive years ago.

What soldier in India would not have jumped with joy to have been led into Sir Jung Bahadoor's mountains to do so?—that it was not done, makes me doubt the truth of what I heard. At all events, if anything is positively known of the miscreant's end, it would be a satisfaction to the British public if it were published.

The site on which the fort stood is now occupied by the ordnance stores, and I am not at all sure that holding the position Cawnpore does, it would not have been wiser to have built a permanent fort instead of demolishing the temporary one, and it would not have been a bad plan to have punished Cawnpore by making the town, as it was allowed to stand, to pay the cost.

A visit to the Government Model Farm and to the Elgin Cotton Mills will well repay the visitor. The latter is a great success, manufacturing cottons quite equal to Manchester, realising, as may be supposed, great profits—(it is *not a company of course*),—the result of the able management of its courteous and obliging owner.

H. E.

"POISONING AN ACT OF DIVINE JUSTICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have no idea how rampant ignorance is amongst the Portuguese—how superstition breathes through every pore of this semi-civilized community. It will take centuries before this class of mortals can be brought to listen to the dictates of reason. Nothing can happen—nothing remarkable or extraordinary—but it must be attributed to some supernatural agency. Would you believe, that even in the late tragedy that has been enacted amongst the Portuguese, there are some who see, or pretend to see, the finger of Providence—who are struck repentant at this stroke of Divine justice, as they are pleased to term it—cry *Mea culpa*, I have grievously sinned against the poor Jesuits, and am deservedly punished—*Benedic mihi, pater!* &c.—I apologize, and humbly beg pardon. Was there ever anything more pusillanimous?

This is, indeed, robbing the murder of its *motive*! This is palliating crime with a vengeance, clothing it in a garb of excusability, and consequently representing it in a more amiable light than what it actually is and will ever remain—the most dastardly act that ever was committed—as fearful in its enormity, as pernicious in its influence, as diabolic in its intentions, and as fatal in its execution, as ever any that was heard in the annals of crime!

If it be an act of Divine justice, why then shower maledictions on the perpetrator—why set the bloodhounds of the law in full chase—why offer rewards—and shed tears of vexation at his not being caught? He is but a *blind instrument* in the hands of an all-wise Providence; and, as such, therefore, no more to blame for his acts, than the bow which speeds the shaft, the pistol which discharges the bullet, the bullet which pierces the heart, or the knife which inflicts a deadly wound! As well exclaim "oh heavens! why is arsenic a poison?"

Nay, more—it is an act of impiety—it is downright presumption to murmur at the dispensation of an Almighty God who does everything for the best.

Find the assassin, but do not punish him; on the contrary embrace him, cherish him, hug him to your breast, feed him with the milk of human charity, and say to him, "My poor brother, you are more unfortunate than criminal, since you were but a blind tool in the hands of a designing Being," and to crown the whole, exclaim with Shakespeare, "Horatio, there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

26th Nov. 1872 A PORTUGUESE.

GOOD-BYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above heading, though frequently used as a mark of courtesy by the public in general, when taking leave of each other, still may seem to many rather perplexing when bestowing due thought in defining the real meaning of the expression. A few remarks, relative to its frequent usage, may be of some interest to your readers.

Instead of its being a corruption of "God be with you (b' wi'ye)" as "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" teaches, or a corruption of any other expression, "good-bye" consists as plainly and truly of two honest, hearty, and well meaning Saxon words, as its kindred expression "good morning" or "good night." The word "bye," as a noun, has long since gone into disuse in English, except in two or three phrases. As a synonym of way or journey, it is no longer in general use; and yet it is as such that it appears in the expression "good-bye." As "good morning," "good evening," "good night" are but contractions of the phrases "A good morning to you," "A good evening to you," "A good night to you," so "good-bye" is but a contraction of "A good-bye (journey) to you," and nothing but the fact of the obsoleteness of the word "bye" in this sense would have ever suggested any other origin or meaning for the expression, so I say, that the idea of God being with the one addressed, will be seen, does not come in here in "good-bye" any more than in "good morning," "good night," &c.—Yet, in using these expressions, a devout mind may connect it with them all. If I am wrong in my assertions, then I shall call upon the public, through your widely circulated journal, to enlighten me on the same.

Bombay, 7th January. A. F. DEL.

MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th instant I observe an extract from the *Englishman* headed "Proposals for Retrenchment in Military Expenditure," which is described by that paper as "a comprehensive scheme of reduction in Indian Military Expenditure now under the consideration of the Government of India," and further on, that the reduction concerns the Ordnance Departments alone, which the *Englishman* asserts are "antiquated castles of indolence." It would be well if the *Englishman* were consistent, thorough, catholic, and entire. If reductions are to be made, why not go right on with them instead of singling out the Ordnance Departments? Let there be one Governor, one Council, one Judge, one Bishop, one Commander-in-Chief, one Adjutant-General, one Quarter Master General, one Commissary General, one Advocate General, one Inspector General of Hospitals, one Controller of Military Accounts, one Sanitary Commissioner, one Accountant General, one Mint Master, and, far above all, one newspaper for the whole of India, and let that paper be the *Calcutta Englishman*.

6th January. WEDGE.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—During November last there were 118 births and 370 deaths in Surat.

MAILS FOR ADEN per s. s. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 10 A.M.

HER MAJESTY'S s. s. DALHOUSIE was hauled out of dock yesterday, and the s.s. LYNX will be hauled into dock to-day for repairs.

A SALT WAREHOUSE AT AHMEDABAD.—The head of the Salt Department intends shortly to open a salt warehouse at Ahmedabad.

THE SURVEY OF HACK-BUGGIES.—Up till Monday the Commissioner of Police granted 250 licences to owners of hack-buggies.

A NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY AT BROACH.—We see that a new Spinning and Weaving Company has been started at Broach.

FORT POLICE COURT POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks a contribution of twenty rupees to this fund by "Double You."

AHMEDABAD.—The District Judge of Ahmedabad has issued an order that in future all offences committed in the Kaira district shall be tried at Ahmedabad.

ASSESSORS FOR THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.—The *Sumsher Bahadur* suggests to Government the advisability of appointing competent natives as assessors for the Mofussil Courts.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, who is now on circuit, is at present at Mattar talooka.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—These talented amateurs appear on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre this evening in their favorite Hindustanee play of "Noorjehan."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Breach Candy Road on Monday on the body of one Mahadoo. The jury found that death was caused by accidental drowning.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.—The G. I. P. Railway Company has, like the B. B. and C. I. Railway, resolved to give minor appointments in future to matriculated, students of the Bombay University.

ACCIDENT.—Shaik Ally Bapoo, employed on board the ship Persian Packet, accidentally fell down the ship's hold on Monday and was severely injured. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—John Shea, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICES OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—There are four candidates from Surat who have applied for permission to attend at the ensuing examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel of the High Court.

THE NEW NATIVE CIVILIAN.—Mr. Shreepud Babajee Thakur, who some time ago passed H. M.'s Indian Civil Service examination, and who arrived in Bombay last month, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

THEFT AT THE MARINE LINES.—Captain Stewart, residing at the Marine Lines, has reported to the police the loss of an old open faced silver watch, three plain gold English studs, and three studs turquoise with gold rims. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

NEW NATIVE ATTORNIES.—Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidass, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, have passed the examination for attornies of the High Court.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Gunnair Rugha and Pitamber Bhungoo were charged with stealing a few pieces of clothing, &c., belonging to one Shye Ramchunder. Prisoners were convicted, and the first being an old offender, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, and the second to receive eight stripes.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, fifteen Chinamen were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chapman, three of them with keeping a common gaming house on the Erskine Road, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each. The articles found on the ground were ordered to be confiscated.

THE CASE AGAINST A WATCHMAKER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Maximilian Gaier, a watch-maker, was again charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to Frederick Pauck, an Austrian merchant. Three additional witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry till the 15th instant. The prisoner being unable to find bail, was remanded to jail.

AN ENGLISH AND GUJERATEE DICTIONARY.—A copy of Part V. of an English and Gujeratee Dictionary by Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, has been sent us. The compilers explain that, from want of sufficient support to the first four parts, they were unable to devote the whole of their time and attention to this part. They place "the result of their humble and silent labour before the public in the hope that it will meet with their approbation;" and should they not obtain the desired support, they hope "sooner or later to finish what they have undertaken more as a work of love than of any pecuniary gain."

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE following is a list of the competitors for the chess championship which is to commence to-morrow:—

1 Mansfield	Constable
2 Henley	Steward
3 Manuel	Gilbert
4 Leith	Mullins
5 Stevenson	Chalmers
6 Lidbetter	Langley
7 Sevastopulo	Moberley
8 Fellows	Forrest
9 Forbes	Symons

The respective players were arranged by lottery by two members of the Committee. Members are requested if possible to play the first contest game on Wednesday, 8th January, or if otherwise on the following day.

A few of the most important rules, for the guidance of the players, will be placed on the Club room table early to-morrow.

1. One game to decide the 1st and 2nd contests.
2. Two games out of three to decide the 3rd and final contests.
3. Drawn games to be played over again.
4. Winners to pair off with winners after the first contest.

7th January 1873. A. G. M.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

HER MAJESTY'S s.s. MAGPIE, 665 tons, Captain H. P. Doughty, arrived yesterday from Persian Gulf.

THE SHIP DUNKELL, 1,117 tons, Captain Fallet, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 26,880 Indian maunds of salt and sundries.

THE SHIP ROUMANIA, 1,135 tons, Captain J. Thomas, will sail to-day for London via Madras with a cargo of 640 cwts. buffalo horns for London.

THE s. s. NEERA, Captain C. Coburn, arrived yesterday from Aden December 25th, touched at Vingorla and Porebunder, with Government stores, specie, and forty-seven men of different native regiments as passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 36 m	3 2	Wednesday ... 8	0 48 m	1 9
8 15 a	3 9		1 23 a	5 1
7 43 m	2 9	Thursday 9	2 5 m	1 6
9 19 a	4 4		2 22 a	5 6
8 43 m	2 7	Friday 10	3 11 m	1 6
10 10 a	5 0		3 14 a	5 10
9 33 m	2 8	Saturday..... 11	4 6 m	1 9
10 52 a	5 5		3 57 a	6 2
10 18 m	2 9	Sunday 12	4 51 m	1 11
11 29 a	5 8		4 37 a	6 4
11 0 m	2 11	Monday..... 13	5 29 m	2 4
.....	.....		5 18 a	6 3
0 3 m	5 10	Tuesday..... 14	6 2 a	2 7
11 32 a	3 1		5 47 m	6 3

Moon—Full, 13th, 9 h. 13 m., P.M.

ILLEGAL SALE OF POISON IN BOMBAY.

At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, a Hindoo grocer named Raghoojee Mahadajee was charged with selling poison without a licence, contrary to section 11 of Act VIII. of 1866.

Vishnu Sonar said—I am a teacher of the Maratha language, and reside in Khetwady. I know accused. On the 28th of last month I went to his shop. I asked for one tola of white arsenic and tendered him two annas. He brought a box out of his inner shop and gave me one tola of white arsenic, and gave me one anna back. A havildar of police in plain clothes was with me at the time, and saw what passed. I handed over the arsenic to the havildar after we got out of the shop.

The police havildar corroborated in all material points the testimony of the last witness.

Mr. Superintendent Mills said he had accompanied the havildar on Monday evening to the shop of the accused, and there found a large quantity of poison, namely, corrosive sublimate, about two pounds; yellow arsenic, about five pounds; a quantity of red arsenic, about two ounces; and a small quantity of nux vomica. He asked accused to show his licence, and the latter said he had none.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100.

A similar charge was preferred against Goolam Hoosein Curreemkhan, Calla Moteechund, and Looaychund Juta, and the first three were fined Rs. 100 each, and the fourth, being a servant and a boy, was fined Rs. 10.

The magistrate remarked upon the atrocious crimes which the secret sale of poisons rendered possible in Bombay, and said he was afraid the possibility was occasionally converted into horrible and heart-rending practice. It could not be too publicly known, he said, that when future cases of this sort came before him, he would inflict double the penalties which he had inflicted that day; and he should use his utmost power to levy the amount of those penalties by distress and sale, and failing that, he would sentence persons convicted of this offence to the longest term of imprisonment which it was in his power to award.

AN AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF THE HINDOO LADY.

WE get the following curious and amusing remarks from the *Guzerat Mitra*:—

The difference between Anglo-Indian wives and Hindoo women is just as great as that between civilized England and the waste wilderness of India. The position which our women enjoy in our families, the state of learning among them, their ideas and manners, their dress and their occupations are an interesting subject of inquiry. It is true that they know not how to write or to read, but they compensate this defect by an extraordinary deal of talk, and the wonderful patience with which they hear hobgoblin tales, and the scandals of other men. They yield to the male sex in indecent abuse, but in prompt eloquence, a rapid flow of sentence, in indignant repartees we should think no one can equal them. It is very pleasant to hear them talk about our courts of justice, of our stupendous municipality, of the bashful and timid Mr. Hope, and the *Guzerat Mitra*. When they are sitting in their happiest mood it is a richer treat to hear them than to hear Mr. Anstey in some celebrated case, or the finest speech of Mr. Tucker on the municipal constitution of a city, analysing the elaborate scheme of municipal misgovernment with Aristotlian subtlety, and politely setting aside the matured views of the politicians and the thinkers of the age. Speaking of their views and ideas let us see who can tell what their opinion is regarding the future state of man, or the eternal torments. Their minds as regards these things are of course barren, but still they seem to have some inkling of Heaven and Hell, and a reverential fear of the Author of our being. Hindoo holidays in the year observed faithfully by our women are not few and far between as among Christians, and these are the occasions when the tongue is greatly exercised in a society where she who can talk glibly and with a most piercing voice governs just as in the British House of Commons power of speech is necessary to success. As for beauty it is generally accompanied by purity of soul; the bright eye rarely strays when the husband is within doors, and revolt against superior authority is not often heard of, though we know how rigorous that authority is in many cases, how insensible our old women are to the sorrows of their younger sisters, and how little their hearts are moved by celestial charms. Let our poets take their pen, and in soft colours paint the thoughts that agitate, the fears that move the hearts of innocent Hindoo wives who know no letters, and cannot vindicate their virtue and patience.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE ON THE FRONTIER.

INFORMATION has been received that on the night of Monday, the 15th instant, a shock of earthquake took place, from the effects of which the people throughout the district safely escaped except in the town of Lehree in Eastern Catchi and Zehri, where 500 lives have been lost from the fall of houses and walls; only twelve persons were saved.

Wadero Saheb Khan, Chief of the Dhumkis at Lehree, despatched Maun Khan Dombki via Haji to collect people from the different villages, and to proceed to Lehree for the interment of the victims. The labouring classes living along the country between Torin and Haji gave their assistance.

Pir Mian Lal Shah, daughter of Wadero Sohrab Khan and Sewmmul Chodri, have perished with the whole of their family.

The earthquake was also felt in the Rohree division, at Sibwan, Dadur. At Shikarpore, the shocks were so much felt in the town, that small articles, such as the bottles of spirit vendors exposed for sale, and the pots of confectioners were upset. It is reported that if the shocks had continued, houses would have suffered. As it was, the people were very much alarmed and spent part of the night in the open streets. No damage was however done. The shocks were also felt at Jacobabad.

STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad have decided to substitute steel for iron rails upon the entire track of the road as fast as practicable. About 9,000 tons of steel rails have already been purchased with this object in Europe, 4,000 tons of which will be delivered this year and 5,000 tons next year. They will be laid as fast as they are received.

BOMBAY RACES.—1873.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

1st May 1872.

Messrs Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Shanghai. *	
"	c a c	Scottish Chief. *	
"	b a h	Cross Bee. *	
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	Moonshine.	Forfeit.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Khagan.	
"	g a c	Saum.	
"	b a c	Dilbur.	do.
"	b a h	Mobarez.	do.
Capt. Phillip's	c a h	Merdecai.	do.
Messrs. Adam and Feroze's	b a h	Khroosan.	
Mr. Jowadbin Saleh's	b a h	Nassur.	do.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a c	Adonis.	
"	b a h	The Sultan	do.
"	g a h	Joodie.	do.
"	g a h	Mortaban.	
†Mr. Sulliman Sana's	b a h	Morning Star.	

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Tokay. *
"	b a h	The Earl. *
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Sunbeam.
Mr. Ali Asker's	g a h	Hajee.
Capt. Phillip's	g a h	Khyser.
Ali Asker Confederacy's	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	b a h	Adwanee.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Silvertail.
"	g a h	Maharaj.
"	g a h	Khusro.
"	c a c	Bin Nissar.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
"	g a h	Moslem.
"	b a h	Merry Legs.

1st September 1872.

Capt. Maxwell's	b l c b h	Strathspey.

1st January 1873.

Major Blundell's	c a h	Trumpeter.
Mr.Ali Abdoola's	c a c	Tokay.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a u s h	Satellite. *
Mr. Hume's	b w g	Dick Turpin
"	b e c	Sophister
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	b a u s g	Victor.
Major Probyn's	b a u s g	Muddy.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sha Shahan.
"	b a h	Zeeba.
"	b a u s m	Rayna.

1st September 1872.

Moer Akbar [illegible]ian Bahadoor	n b w g	Duddingstone.

1st January 1873.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a u s h	Satellite.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a h	Shanghai. *
"	b a h	Cross Bee. *
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's	b a g	Moobaruk.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerawkur.
"	b a g	Namon.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Mabrook.
"	c a g	Little John.
"	g a g	Ruby.
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	c a g	Shah Rookh.
"	b a g	Ussaff.

1st January 1873.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Chieftain.

THE DERBY.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's.	c a c	Tokay. *
"	c a c	Scottish Chief. *
"	c a h	Shanghai. *
Mr. Ali Asker's	g a h	Templar.
"	c a h	Shadow.
Messrs. Adam and Feroze's	b a h	Krooshan.
Mr. Jowad bin Saleh's	b a h	Nassur.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Khaghan.
"	c a c	Saum.
"	c a c	Bin Nissar.
Major Probyn's	c a h	Bheel Chief.
Captain Phillip's	c a h	Mordecai.
Ali Asker Confederacy's	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	b a g	Ussaff.
"	b a h	Gladiator.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	Moonshine.
Mr. Aga Mahmood's	b a h	Firmaz.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
"	g a h	Moslem.
"	b a h	The Sultan.
"	b a h	Moortabad.
† Mr. Sulliman Sana's	b a h	Morning Star.

1st January 1873.

Major Blundell's	c a h	Trumpeter.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a g	Eldrum.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a c	Tokay.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER PURSE.

1st May 1872.

Major Probyn's	b a u s g	Middy.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a u s f	Meg Merrilies.
"	b a u s m	Coquette.
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	b a u s g	Victor.
Mr. Hume's	b e c	Sophister.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sha Shahan.
"	b a h	Zeeba.
"	b a u s m	Rayna.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola	One nomination. *	
H. H. Aga Khan	One nomination.	

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's.	c a h	Shanghai. *
"	b a h	Cross Bee. *
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerawkur.
"	b a g	Namon.
"	b a g	Jairam.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Mabrook.
"	b a g	Merry Legs.
"	c a g	Mameluke.
Mr. N. Maneckjee's	c a g	Shah Rookh.

1st September 1872.

Capt. Maxwell's	g a h	Caliph.
Meer Akbar Ali Khan Bahadur		
ns	b a h	Sweet Briar.

1st January 1873.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Chieftain.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's.	c a c	Tokay. *
"	c a c	Scottish Chief. *
"	c a h	Shanghai. *
Mr. Ali Asker's	c a h	Shadow.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
Capt. Phillip's	c a h	Mordecai.
Ali Asker Confederacy's	g a h	Mint Master.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	Moonshine.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Saum.
"	c a c	Bin Nissar.
"	g a h	Khaghan.
"	b a h	Mokatul.
"	b a h	Volcano.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	g a h	Moslem.
"	g a h	Joodie.

THE COLTS' PLATE.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's	c a c	Tokay. *
"	c a c	Scottish Chief. *
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's	b a g	Moobaruk.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a c	Lasjine.
"	b a c	Adonis.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Sheredell.
"	c a c	Bin Nissar.
"	g a c	Saum.
"	g a c	Shahab.
"	b a c	Dilbur.

1st January 1873.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a c	Tokay.

H H ALI SHA'S CUP.

1st May 1872.

Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's.	c a c	Tokay. *
"	c a c	Scottish Chief. *
"	c a h	Shanghai. *
Mr. Ali Asker's	c a h	Shadow.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Volcano.
"	g a h	Moslem.
"	b a h	The Sultan.
Major Probyn's	c a c	Bheel Chief.
Capt. Phillip's	c a h	Mordecai.
Ali Asker Confederacy's	g a h	Mint Master.
H H Aga Khan's	g a c	Saum.
"	g a h	Khaghan.
"	c a c	Bin Nissar.
"	b a c	Dilbur.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

15th December 1872.

Major G's	c a g	Perfection.
"	i n g a g	Flight.
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	Panic.
Mr. Walter's	b a g	Schindiah.
"	b a g	Kolapore.
"	g a h	Express.
Mr. Moosa bin Jowan's	g a h	Bismarck.
Mr. Nubbee Khan's	f b a g	Money Spinner.
Mr. Bertram's	b a h	King Lear.
Mr. L's	g a h	Larkspur.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h	Prosperity.
The Jowad Confederacy's	c a h	Rufus.
Mr. Shaik Abdoola's	g a h	Mandoor.
Messrs. Goolam Ali's and Abdool Salim's	b a g	Rosheed.
"	g a h	Dilawur.
H H Aga Khan's	b a c	Borang.
"	g a c	Salim.
"	b a c	Mahboob.
Mr. Abdool Rizzack Soobee's	b a h	Amnesty.
Mr. Dhoolbin Budder's	g a g	Aimeer.
Mr. Ahmed Adwance's	g a g	Herat.
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's	g a h	Telegram.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, Jan. 6, 1873.

* Null and void † Owner dead.

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1872.

RESOLUTION—Whatever deterring effects the Act may have exercised on fraudulent dealers, it is certain that practically it remains inoperative for punitive purposes.

In all sixteen prosecutions were instituted and twelve convictions obtained.

2. During the past year 11,79,433* bales were shipped from the three ports of Bombay, Kurrachee and Carwar, as against 11,68,407 in the preceding year.

* Bombay	11,68,716
Kurrachee	44,337
Carwar	26,380
	11,79,433

Full pressing up-country has greatly increased. No information as to the precise extent to which this has taken place outside the Presidency has been submitted. This should be done in future reports as far as it may be found practicable to do so.

From Khandeish, the Deccan, Guzerat and Carwar, the number of full-pressed bales amounted to 1,36,326.

3. It is estimated that, inclusive of Native States, about three millions of acres were under cotton cultivation, as against three millions and three-quarters in the preceding year.

4. The greatest divergence is observable between the estimates of the out-turn per acre as given by the revenue official and as made by the officers of the Cotton Department.

Thus in the Southern Maratha Country collectorates, the former estimated the yield at 21¾ lbs. per acre, while the latter estimated it as high as 71¾ lbs.

Orders have been issued by which these returns from the Mamlutdars will reach the Cotton Commissioner through the District Inspectors, who will thus have an opportunity of checking them.

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of Rs. 1,91,181-10-4 at the credit of the fund. The fees realized Rs. 2,32,621-3-6; licence on Presses Rs. 2,014-10-0; sales of seed and refund of advances, Rs. 16,963-6-1; fines and sale proceeds of adulterated cotton, Rs. 3,430-5-10; and petty retrenchments, Rs. 713-9-3.

The total receipts thus aggregated Rs. 4,46,914-13-1.

The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 2,43,678-6-1 divided under the following heads:—

Establishment	Rs.	1,62,675	8 4
Travelling and conveyance allowances	,,	25,770	12 0
Contingencies	,,	9,398	9 5
Rewards	,,	55	12 0
Advances	,,	46,377	12 4
Total	Rs.	2,43,678	6 1

There was thus a balance of Rs. 2,03,236-7-0 at the credit of the fund on the 1st January 1872.

6. Since the above date the fees have been reduced from 3 to 2 annas a bale, which will, taking last year's revenue as the basis, reduce the income from fees by Rs. 77,540.

7. As the entire organization of the department will shortly come under the consideration of Government, it is not necessary to notice further the consequences this diminution in the receipts will involve.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council has reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the experiments have been superintended by the practical men in charge of the several farms.

The Government of India having recently placed a sum of money at the disposal of this Government for these experiments, there will be no longer occasion to obtain under the head of advances from the Cotton Fund the means for carrying them on.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH DECEMBER LAST.)

THE Chief who commanded in the fortress of Kankeban before its capitulation to Fuzil Pasha is about to be sent to Constantinople via Hodeida.

It is said that Fuzil Pasha recently marched from Kankeban with two thousand men and completely defeated and dispersed a body of twelve thousand Arabs who had been concentrated for some time at Raheeda, a place north of Saana. The Arabs had upwards of four hundred of this number killed, and many prisoners were captured and taken to Kankeban. The Turks are dismantling all the hill forts in Yemen, and it is alleged that thirty-four have already been made untenable. It is also reported that the inhabitants of Yemen are becoming generally reconciled to the conquest of their country by the Turks, and that they are kindly and considerately treated by their new rulers.

The iron-clad French corvette Alma arrived at Aden on the 21st of December from China and sailed on the 24th idem on her voyage homewards. The s.s. Neera, with the head-quarters of the 5th Regiment N. I. I. on board, sailed for Vingorla on the 25th December.

INDIAN ITEM.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN, of the Lahore College, has brought out, under the auspices of the Punjab Educational Department, the second part of his History of India, which is interspersed with interesting anecdotes regarding its principal personages, and is written with dramatic effect and in an elegant and idiomatic Urdu style.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ALLAHABAD GENERAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY, DECEMBER 30TH.

THE Conference met at 9 A.M.,—the Rev. Mr. Trafford of Serampore, in the chair.

The order of the forenoon, viz., "the best way of making the Indian Churches self-supporting," was then taken up. The Rev. Mr. Sathianadhan, of Madras, opened the discussion with an essay on the "Development of the Native Church." He began by referring much as follows, to the actual developments of the Church among the Tamil and Malayalim-speaking people in Southern India. The earliest mission in that region dates from 1706. There are now 211,497 native Christians and adherents, of whom upwards of one-half are in Tinnevelly. They are all chiefly from the Shanars, a low caste people, but comprising some rich landed proprietors. Though at first low and degraded, they were hardworking and industrious, and have developed a good deal of shrewdness. Most of the catechists and native preachers have been selected from this class—the best boys in the school having been selected and trained by the missionaries. The system followed has shown elements of both strength and weakness; but there are many good Christian men among them; still independent life in the Church has been but imperfectly developed. To this the withdrawal of the foreign element will be necessary, but not until the native Churches shall become able to govern themselves. Meantime they must be

THE CHALDEAN STORY OF THE DELUGE.

(*Spectator.*)

Among the section of mythological tablets in the Museum, Mr. Smith says he found one which contained the history of the flood in three different copies, which he picked out of thousands of fragments. These copies were discovered at Nineveh, in the palace of Ashurbanipal, being translations, made in the seventh century B.C., of a text originally deposited at Erech or Warka. This text is said to be, at the very lowest estimate, a thousand, possibly untold thousands of years older, and belongs to the times of a legendary King, whose name Mr. Smith gave, in default of a phonetic value, as Izdubar. This King may be, according to him, Nimrod or Zoroaster, and is to be placed somewhere about 30,000 years B.C. —according to Berosus. "Izdubar," who lived soon after the flood, conquered Baal, and having married Esther, or rather Ishtar, the already married Queen of Beauty, he fell ill, whereupon he proceeded to consult Sisit, whom he found asleep on the other side of a stream. After some conversation across the waters, which is too mutilated, Mr. Smith says, to make rhyme or reason, Sisit tells the story of the deluge, in consequence of which he was taken up to the gods alive, as a reward for his goodness. The tablet in question seems to consist of nearly three hundred lines, of which those not designated as too mutilated or too unimportant to be made out, average from one deciphered syllable to a whole sentence. The gist of the whole is, as far as it may roughly be stated, about as follows:—Some god or gods (Ann, Bel, Ninip) reveal the coming of a great flood for the destruction of the sinners to "Surrippakite," who is to build a ship, to save in it himself and the seed of all life. Vague, indeed, are the orders preserved regarding its architecture; so much only seems clear, that it was to be as long as it was broad, while the Noahide Ark, as has been urged since Augustine, was fashioned in imitation of the proportions of the human body, its breadth one-sixth of its length, &c. Having entered it, he, the beasts, the animals, and all the army Shamas (? the Sun) caused it to rain heavily. Destruction ensues; even the gods are frightened, "putting their tails between their legs," and seek refuge; and from all the earth was swept whatever had life, while the God-saved with his pilot, calmly rides the waves. Ishtar then makes a not very intelligible speech and weeps. So do the gods. Seven days lasted the storm. After this the sea dried, and human corpses floated like reeds, while the ship comes to a standstill at Nizir. A dove, a swallow, and a raven are sent out, one after the other; the two first return, the last does not. He feeds upon the carrion; Sisit then goes out of the ship and builds an altar, inviting all the gods to his sacrifice—except Bel, the causer of the deluge, to whom Hea is also reported as giving very unpleasant bits of advice by way of future substitutes for deluges. It is this same Bel, however, who opens the ship and takes Sisit out, brings him, his wife, establishes a covenant with him, and "took the people in the presence of Sisit and the people." He is then translated, and lives at the mouth of the rivers. Having said thus much, he tells Izdubar that a storm shall be laid on him, which seems to cause Izdubar to cry. Alarmed at this, Sisit's wife begs her husband to send the stranger away to whence he came. Sisit, on the other hand, advises her to place his scarlet cloth on his head, which she does. Here comes many obscure lines, and when we emerge again into a fuller translation, we find Sisit talking to the pilot regarding a skin-disease of Izdubar, and how he is to get rid of it. Finally, Izdubar piles up many stones in memory of these events.

So far the document, which at the bottom bears a "colophon," with the catchwords or table of contents of the following tablet, and further describes itself as a copy of an ancient inscription.

"SIXTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM."

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Very sanguine people have been led to imagine lately that the system of "Sixty per Cent.," or other unconscionable usance for money lent, was dead and buried; and a variety of circumstances have favoured the pleasurable impression. The recently decided case of the Earl of Aylesford *versus* Morris and another shows, however, with lamentable plainness, that sixty per cent. is not dead, but that exorbitant rates of interest are still demanded by "monetary agents," and that there is a class of young men foolish and reckless enough to bind themselves in chains and links of iron—to transmit their present and endanger their whole future by signing their names across the convenient yet fatal stamped paper. A model dupe of this description was Viscount Guernsey, now far wiser—let us hope—as Earl of Aylesford. During his father's lifetime the son and heir applied to Mr. Robert Morris, a very well-known negotiator of "accommodation," for sundry monetary advances, amounting to £8,000. As interest on this sum the old orthodox extortionate sixty per cent. was charged; and to cover it the sum of £1,200 was deducted from the advance. Some time afterwards Lord Guernsey authorised another financial agent, named Addison, to obtain discount for acceptances to the value of £11,000, his Lordship's purpose being to take up the bills for £8,000 held by Mr. Morris, and to pay the premium on a policy of insurance on his life. The second batch of acceptances was ultimately discounted by Mr. Morris himself, Lord Guernsey covenanting to pay interest at the rate of "one shilling in the pound *per mensem*"—a pleasantly delicate way of paraphrasing the somewhat trite style and title of our old familiar friend "sixty per cent per annum." Shortly afterwards Lord Guernsey became, by the death of his father, Earl of Aylesford. Legal proceedings on his acceptances being threatened, the new-made Earl very handsomely offered to pay back the sums he had actually received, together with interest at the comfortable rate of fifteen per cent.; but this proposal was declined by the holders of the bills, and his Lordship was sued for the prodigious sum of £12 262 18s. At Common Law Lord Aylesford would have had little, if any, chance of escaping a judgment. It is doubtful even whether on affidavit he would have been permitted to defend the action. The Judges of the Common Pleas or the Exchequer would not have taken any cognisance of Mr. Morris's inflated rate of usance. The only question would have been, did the noble Lord, when Viscount Guernsey, accept these bills, and was value given for them? Such facts being established, and the assence of any fraudulent representation on the part of the plaintiff being made out, Mr. Morris would clearly have been entitled to a verdict. Fortunately for himself, however, the Earl discovered that there was a tribunal to which he could appeal, not after, but prior to the decision of a Common Law Court, and he consequently filed a bill in Chancery, praying that Mr. Morris and Mr. Addison might be restrained from proceeding against him. He based this prayer on the assertion that undue advantage had been taken by the bill discounters of his bygone pecuniary difficulties, and that the rate of interest charged was "exorbitant and unconscionable."

After a series of elaborately exhaustive arguments, extending over many days, from the eminent counsel employed on either side, Vice-Chancellor Wickens has in effect agreed with Lord Aylesford, and decided that, the bargain entered into with Mr. Morris being an "unconscionable" one, the covenanting party was not to be held bound by it. The Vice-Chancellor has, however, quietly expressed his expectation that Lord Aylesford will abide by the offer he made before proceedings were taken to recover more than £12,000 from him, namely, to pay the actual amount of money lent, with fifteen per cent. interest. Mr. Morris, it would thus seem, is not, as things go, so very badly off after all. Unless we are much mistaken, there is on record a decision anterior to that of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, in which it was laid down that not more than five per cent. per annum could be legally recovered from a debtor who had agreed to pay sixty. But in the case before us we are bound to say that we are scarcely more struck by the astuteness of the money-lender than by the simplicity of the Earl of Aylesford—when he was Viscount Guernsey, let it be well understood. With his Earldom the young Peer's wisdom seems rapidly to have accrued, and the experience of the past has, doubtless, taught him a lesson that will benefit him through life; he will in future, we conclude, be able to take care of his own interests, and to avoid such snares as those from which he has now been happily delivered. That there are many, however, who do really need some protection from our Courts of Equity, the Vice-Chancellor, with melancholy plainness, pointed out. "The repeal of the usury laws," said the distinguished Judge, "and the alteration of the law as to reversionary interests, had left untouched the doctrine of that Court as to the protection accorded to persons who from any reason were not fully competent to protect themselves, and as to the power of the Court to relieve them from what were called 'unconscionable bargains.'" No doubt, Sir John Wickens went on to say, a man might give a bill bearing interest at seventy-five or at a thousand per cent., just as he might give away the principal if he chose; still that fact did not prevent a Court of Equity from inquiring whether the party contracting was fully competent to protect himself against the consequences of such a mad bargain. Equity has, therefore, given the Earl of Aylesford the relief for which he prayed. The most valuable, the most vital feature in this judgment is, however, that it must inevitably, to the terror and consternation of all modern extortioners, stamp out the traditional "sixty per cent." in its present form. The money-lenders are certainly not simpletons, and, if there still exist in the ranks of the rising generation those who are craving to be cozened, no usurer in his senses will minister to the prodigal's needs, even at a hundred per cent. interest, when he knows that the debt may be disputed in Equity, and the bloated and iniquitous profits pared away to the strict limit of the normal rate.

CRITICISM AND LIBEL.

On the battle between Mr. Hepworth Dixon and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fought upon the ill-chosen ground of the Court of Common Pleas, it has only to be said, as of a certain battle in olden time—

"Both sides having had the worst,
They parted as they met at first."

Both sides have to pay their own lawyers, and both will be a good deal the worse of that. Neither side has effected a vindication of its conduct or its motives, nor has either side proved that on the other there was anything seriously requiring vindication. Mr. Dixon has not proved that some things he has written are wise, virtuous, discreet, and good. Our contemporary has not proved that his criticisms were fair and honest in motive, or kept within the limits of sense and truth. A farthing is nothing among friends, and may not be much more as between enemies; but if the jury's farthing in this case means anything, it means something like a condemnation of both parties. It means that the newspaper was wrong in what it said, but that it was wrong only by such a hairsbreadth of excess as is expressed by the smallest existing coin. It is to be hoped that these wretched results will deter all others such as Mr. Dixon and our contemporary from carrying their squabbles in literary matters into a Court of law. Such a resource is utterly absurd, as well as dreadfully expensive. Let the criticisms of our contemporary have been true or false, malignant or well-motived, all that was a question, if not merely of taste, then of argument, and of argument to be carried on before the public, or such portion of the public as might happen to have nothing better to do than listen. No judicial inquiry was needed to bring out the facts of the case—they were all before the public in the published works of Mr. Dixon. That public writer was free to address the public in his own defence through any of the many channels which he knows particularly well how to find, and he would have so spoken to an enormously fitter jury, and with more force and freedom than would have been becoming or permissible in a counsel. A dozen men chosen by lot could not possibly pronounce any verdict in such a matter more authoritative than the public would pronounce for itself; and now that all is over, the public verdict will not be in the slightest degree affected by the very slight amount of guidance afforded by the verdict of the jury. Nothing has been decided, because appeal was made to a tribunal which is neither fit nor able to give any decision which, otherwise than technically and pecuniarily, is of any force or validity.

Little more than glancing at the right and wrong of the matter apart from technicalities, we would say that, on the whole, Mr. Dixon was somewhat ill-used by our contemporary, before he himself proceeded to aggravate the maltreatment of himself by raising this prosecution. That part of the criticism on which the action turned was, that Mr. Dixon, as a traveller and descriptive writer, is "obscene [*var.*, 'indecent'], inaccurate, or both." Little stress seems to have been laid upon the accusation of inaccuracy, though the defender's counsel laboured, not altogether unsuccessfully, to show that Mr. Dixon had made geographical and other blunders which he could not have made had he really visited, as seemed the inference from his language, the places of which he spoke. But whatever the amount of Mr. Dixon's inaccuracy, or whether he has always been perfectly accurate, it is surely a great absurdity to prosecute for libel a critic who says that an author is "inaccurate;" and the fact that the allegation of incurracy is admitted by judges to be libellous, gives one another shudder at the mysteries and iniquities of what is called the law of libel—if law it can be called which is nowhere written, and which nobody has defined. The other charge brought by our contemporary against Mr. Dixon is more serious; but still, as it refers not to the man but to certain writings, even it is more a literary than a personal question. If the charge under this head had had reference to Mr. Dixon's personal character and conduct, he would have been justified in going to a jury as the only practical mode of having the truth elicited, and his character vindicated. But the charge referred only to his published writings, and what was already published needed no publicity, and could be incomparably better discussed outside than inside the Court of Common Pleas. To a certain extent, the criticism of our contemporary must, in the out-of-door court, have been pronounced intemperate and "inaccurate." The words used are fitted, if not calculated, to convey the idea that at least the main characteristic of Mr. Dixon as a writer is "obscenity" or "indecency." Now, among readers of books of the day, the writings of Mr. Dixon are pretty well known, and we cannot think that any one of his many readers, though they may have here and there been offended, ever viewed him in any such light. To show that he has written some things which are possibly describable as his writings were described generally, is not sufficient to stamp him as our contemporary seemed to attempt. But, though the criticism must thus be condemned in its general application, it might possibly be that Mr. Dixon had written some things so exceedingly vile as virtually to cancel all his unobjectionable writings, to provoke indignant condemnation, and deprive him of all sympathy. We quite recollect the story of the lawyer's copying clerk, who, when condemned for forgery, complained that it was very hard to hang, for the writing of two words, a man who had written thousands of pages which were perfectly lawful.

Has Mr. Dixon, though the general tenor of his authorship has been decent, if not virtuous, written something deserving of the critical gallows to which our contemporary consigned him? As Mr. Dixon is announced to have written twenty-eight different works and as there are a great many other books to read now-a-days, we may without shame confess that we have not read all, nor the half of them; but we cannot be dealing unfairly with his censors when we take the work which is described as his worst, and which, indeed, his own counsel, as a matter of tactics, gave up at the trial. We cannot, indeed, recommend anybody to read "Spiritual Wives," for it is very dull; but the multitudes of people who, acting on the hints of our contemporary and his lawyers are now turning to it in the expectation of "obscenity" and "indecency," will be miserably disappointed. It does, indeed, deal narratively with immoral ideas and practices, but so, to a greater or less extent do, and must do all books of history and travel. It may be said too that the book in question deals with almost nothing else than such matters; but that may be said also of many other books, including blue-books. There are very many useful books devoted entirely to disagreeable subjects. The facts which Mr. Dixon narrates, however melancholy or disgusting, are facts which it concerns the world to know, and which in various respects afford useful lessons and warnings. All depends on the manner and spirit in which the work of narration is executed. We cannot see how if the work was to be done at all it could well have been done in a less indecent way. In fact, though we do not maintain that that *is* conclusive, there is not an indecent word in the whole book. It might be maintained further that there is nothing suggestive; but that is a point which presents itself differently to different minds, and, in dealing with impure matters, it is impossible that any writer should always, and to everybody, appear to have kept himself perfectly pure. This, however, can fairly be maintained, that in this respect there is nothing in Mr. Dixon's worst work a hundredth part so open to objection as scenes and ideas in the works of some of even our contemporary fictionists—say Bulwer, to take an example at once high and popular. It can truly enough be said that Mr. Dixon dwells at unnecessary length on the facts; but that he does so not from any special liking to such facts, is proved by his dealing at unnecessary length with everything he writes about. Prolixity, not "obscenity," is his foible; and if our contemporary had condemned him for that, he would have had much public backing, and would not have had to pay that farthing.

It is also part of the case that the condemnation was pronounced without any fitness of occasion, or, worse, that an occasion was chosen when the condemnation was quite unfit, though peculiarly harmful. The charge was made *apropos* of Mr. Dixon being announced as chairman of a dinner in commemoration of the Scott Centenary. It was, to say the least, a very extravagant statement that anything that Mr. Dixon has written, specially unfitted, any more than it specially fitted, him for such a position. And the folly of making such a charge at such a time, and for such a purpose by the injustice of the charge itself, was proved by the result—Mr. Dixon made one of the best of the very many speeches made throughout the country that day—(and we would say, by-the-by, that about the next best was that made by the parish minister of Selkirk). Altogether, Mr. Dixon was hardly dealt with, though he has dealt still more hardly with himself in asking money for his hardships from a perhaps jolterheaded jury, instead of meeting his enemies in the open field where he was assailed.—*Scotsman.*

The Banana.—Within the same extent of ground, the banana is said by Buckle to yield a larger supply of human food than any other known vegetable. Professor Johnson declares that, although the average is only 30 to 40lbs, the fruit of a single tree often weighs 70 to 80lbs. According to Humboldt, the same space of a thousand feet square which will produce only 462 lbs. of potatoes, or 88 lbs. of wheat, will yield 4,000 lbs. of bananas, and in a shorter space of time. We quote a short, interesting extract on its use:—"The unripe fruit is used as bread, and when dried, it may be kept for a long time without spoiling. The reason why the unripe fruit is chosen for this purpose, is that while unripe, the fruit is filled with starch, so that when dried it has a resemblance to bread both in taste and composition. As the fruit ripens, the starch changes into sugar, and the fruit becomes sweet. About 6½ lbs. of the fruit, or 2 lbs. of the dry meal, with ½ lb. of salt meat, or fish, form, we are told, in tropical America, the daily allowance of a labourer."

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I, THE UNDERSIGNED, give NOTICE to the PUBLIC as follows':—

Having PAID OFF the DEBTS DUE BY ME, and RECOVERED those DUE TO ME, I have CLOSED (my) business and dealings. The reason thereof is that I intend shortly to go on a pilgrimage, and therefore having revoked all old wills and testamentary writings there may be bearing my signature, I (wish to) make my new will and testamentary writing. By this LAST NOTICE, therefore, I inform the people of Bombay, Tanna, Bhowanuggur, and other places, that if there be any person who has a claim, or a right, or title, of any description whatever, against me, and (or I) against my property with respect to my dealings, and (or I) with respect to (my) partnership (business), and (or I) with respect to inheritance (and) share, and (or I) with respect to any claim whatever relating to Suit No. 341, and the Injunction Suit No. 467 (founded on a rule *nisi*) of the year 1869, and (or I) with respect to every other matter whatever, and (or I) with respect to all other matters, he should, within FOURTEEN DAYS, viz. from the 7TH OF JANUARY 1873 to the 20TH OF JANUARY 1873, give me Notice of the same through the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette*, mentioning the documents, if there be any, bearing my signature, and (or I) the signature of my vakil (or I) Vanotar (Agent or Karkoon) on my behalf, and (or I) the signature of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley on my behalf. Should any (such) person fail to give me the Notice through either of the above-mentioned papers within the period aforesaid, and should he (that is to say, any person whatever) concealing the documents connected with any of the abovementioned particulars, hereafter raise (set up) a claim or title of any kind whatever on the strength of such documents against me, and (or I) against my property, and (or I) against my business, and (or I) against my testamentary writings, and (or I) in the event of my demise against the representatives (and) heirs of my property, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the same is null and void.

2. The reason of my again giving notice to the public with reference to the abovementioned two Suits is, that I obtained on the 24th day and the 25th day of October 1872, from my Attorneys and from (their) Managing Clerk, Prabhu Doowarkanath, certain information which I had been totally ignorant of (before). Therefore, with a view to obtain an explanation with respect to the same, a written correspondence consisting of the following three notes (letters) marked A, B, and C, took place between me and my Solicitors. But as I have not up to this day obtained the least information sought for (by me), I am obliged to make known all these particulars again to the public.

TH. (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

A.

Bombay, 9th December 1872.

To Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I, the undersigned, inform you that in the year 1869, you were appointed by me as my Attorneys to conduct on my behalf the two following Cases, viz., Suit No. 341 and the Suit No. 467, called as Injunction Suit founded on a rule *nisi*, and that they were entrusted to your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath. In the former I was the Plaintiff and in the latter I was the Defendant; the Bills of Costs of which I paid on the 7th of December 1869. I was given the copies of the letters in the above said Suit No. 341 up to the 5th of August 1869, the last letter bearing No. 21 and in the same way I was given the copies of the letters in the aforesaid Injunction No. 467 up to the 25th of November 1869, the last letter bearing No. 46. But some of these letters and their answers seem to have been written advisedly and that they were entrusted to your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath. In the former I was the Plaintiff and in the latter I was the Defendant; the Bills of Costs of which I paid on the 7th of December 1869. I was given the copies of the letters in the above said Suit No. 341 up to the 5th of August 1869, the last letter bearing No. 21 and in the same way I was given the copies of the letters in the aforesaid Injunction No. 467 up to the 25th of November 1869, the last letter bearing No. 46. But some of these letters and their answers seem to have been written advisedly and unconsciously, and in the above said Suit No. 341 there are some letters which have neither number nor date, and they appear to have been written without consulting me at all, and the copies of which are not given to me up to this date. Again I have not been furnished with copies of several letters received by you after the date mentioned in the Bills of Costs from the Defendants of the said Suit, and the Plaintiffs of the said Injunction Suit, and of their answers which were written by you without consulting me, nor have you charged for them in your Bills of Costs. Up to this day you have kept me in ignorance about all the above said matters. Therefore, I request you to have a careful search made in your office about everything mentioned above, and inform me, by a letter within 3 days' time from the receipt of this letter, of everything relating to the said Suit done by you for me, and of which I have not been informed as yet. The reason of my making inquiries and informing you about everything mentioned above is, that on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 I was furnished with some information from your office through your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath. As the said informs me did not satisfy me, and as it led me to entertain greater doubts, I am obliged to trouble you with this letter, and beg to remain, yours most truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

B.

Bombay, 11th December 1872.

DOSSA LALLJEE,—With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, we have to ask you to explain a little more fully what you want to know from us, as your letter is not intelligible.

If you wish to make any charge against us, please state it plainly.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) RIMINGTON, HORE AND LANGLEY.

C.

Bombay, 13th December 1872.

To Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to the 1st para. of your letter dated the 11th instant, I beg to state that I was fully aware that I received the Bills of Costs in the Suits mentioned in your letter of the 9th instant. In my said letter I only wanted to know from you whether there has been any correspondence between you and my Attorneys, and the opposite parties in the said Suits, besides those mentioned in the Bills of Costs and those copies of which we got given to me on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 by your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath.

With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter, I beg to state that I am not going to make any charge against you, but as you were my Attorneys, and as I would be bound by your acts done in that capacity, I thought it better to make inquiries and to provide against them in order that the opposite parties may not in future take any unfair advantage over me.—Yours truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding quarter.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government No. 4783, on the subject of the further prosecution of the works of the Toolsee Project.

3. Government Resolution No. 158 C. W. 469, granting six months further time for the removal of the nuisance caused by the Night-soil Depôt at Carnac Bunder.

4. Letter from Government No. 4854, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution regarding the pay which Dr. Hewlett should draw during the time he was in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

5. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6806, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett on the subject of his salary.

6. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6853, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the Land at Chinchpoogly used by the Municipality for the deposit of town sweepings.

7. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6731, stating that he would ask the sanction of the Bench to the adjustment of the accounts of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality.

8. Memo. from the acting Under-Secretary to Government No. 4694, forwarding copy or an extract from a letter by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, pointing out how largely the hospitals in Calcutta and Madras receive aid from the Municipalities of those cities.

9. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government No. 4791, informing the Bench that Mr. W. G. Pedder has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner, and that Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st of January or from such subsequent date as he may avail of it.

10. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. G. Pedder, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett and himself, intimating that they respectively had delivered and received charge of the Office of acting Municipal Commissioner.

11. Application from Dr. R. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, for the post of Health Officer.

12. Letter from Government No. 4836, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to Major Tulloch accepting his resignation as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.

13. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6894, reporting that Major Tulloch has not returned from the leave which expired on the 14th October 1872. Letter from Major Tulloch explaining the withdrawal of his resignation.

14. Petition from the Mutton Butchers of Bombay, praying that the Slaughter Houses at Bandora should be removed to some suitable place in Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

15. Petition from some Surties residing in Bombay, complaining of the closing of the burial-ground at Tank Bunder. The Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

16. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6729, forwarding for the information of the Justices a tabulated statement of Contractors entered into by him.

17. Government Resolution No. 4817 on Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.

18. Major Tulloch's Report on the above for the reconsideration of the Bench.

The following will also be considered:—

Government Resolution No. 4877, granting ground for stacking road metal at a rent of one rupee a year.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 7030, stating that when item No. II. is discussed he would ask the sanction of the Bench to prepare estimates for an alteration to the Mahim Tank Lake, and with reference to Item No. III would submit certain proposals for the removal of the night-soil nuisance at Carnac Bunder.

Government letter No. 4923, stating that the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been cancelled at his own request.

Petition of the inhabitants of Chimbur, complaining of the deposit of town sweepings on the Coorla Flats.

Petition of Nowrojee Beramjee and others, complaining that they have received no reply to their petition about the nuisance caused by the open side gutters near Sonapore Beach Road, Native General Hospital Street, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, No